NOTES ON ECONOMIC PLANTS.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

To his Annual Report on the Forest Department for 1886, Mr. CANTLEY, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Singapore, has added some notes on Economic Plants—notes to which it seems desirable to give wider publicity than can be obtained by incorporation in a volume of "Proceedings of the Legislative Council." They are, therefore, reprinted here.

The introduction of trees and plants into countries in which they are not indigenous often involves, if the acclimatisation is successful, a growth of nomenclature which creates puzzles for future philologists. "Tobacco" and "ananas" have gradually been adopted, in varying forms, by all the languages of the East, but what are we to say of "*jamrose*," the name given in Mauritius to one of the *jambu* family, perhaps the rose-apple (*jambosa vulgaris*), which seems to be an odd mixture of the Malay and English words?

In Penang, where the *cho-cho* (*sechium edule*) is called "the Bainie fruit," a name has been established which will perhaps find a place some day in dictionaries and glossaries. The vegetable in question was first grown at Bellevue on Penang Hill in 1865 by the Recorder, Sir BENSON MAXWELL, to whom one ripe specimen was presented by Mr. ROBERT BAIN, a merchant in the island. The name of the new product was not known, and it was christened by the children of the family after the donor. The plant has grown freely on Penang Hill ever since, and is known both to Europeans and natives in Penang by the name invented in the nursery of the Recorder's family.

What is now being done by a Government Department in a report of this kind to inform and educate the public as to the value of tropical products, was attempted here in 1836 by Colonel LOW, who published a "Dissertation" on Agriculture in the Straits. Mr. CANTLEY would do good service if he, like Colonel LOW, would attempt to get trustworthy statistics of the yield of rice and other grain and of various kinds of fruit, etc., in the several Settlements, and of the profit to be expected from cultivation of all sorts.

W. E. M.

APPENDIX C.

NOTES ON ECONOMIC PLANTS.

The following Notes on Economic Plants are made with a view to the encouragement of minor industries. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the establishment of the Experimental Nurseries to obtain complete information, but that given below may be useful in shewing the tendency towards results, in the absence of more complete details.

FIBRES.

MAURITIUS HEMP *(Furcræa gigantea)* continues to grow with great vigour in the Nurseries, and several thousand plants have been disposed of to planters for trial. The price realized for good fibre is about £28 per ton in London, and if the fibre can be prepared here at say 5 cents per pound, its profitable cultivation is no doubt possible.

MANILA HEMP *(Musa textilis)* grows well. When first planted it takes longer to send up suckers than the common Banana does, but once established it grows freely.

In Manila, on good soil, the plantations are renewed only after a period of about 20 years. The present market value of the fibre is from £30 to £40 per ton in London, and as labour is about equally as cheap in the Straits as in Manila, the plant is no doubt capable of profitable cultivation in favourable localities.

SUNN HEMP *(Crotalaria juncea)*.—Common in a wild state all over the Settlements, and grows well in ordinary soil. Some attempt to utilize the plant should be made, as the fibre commands a good price in the market.

PENGUIN HEMP *(Bromelia sylvestris)* grows with remarkable vigour. It is one of the pine-apple tribe, but the leaves are much longer than those of the pine-apple plant. It succeeds best under the treatment pine-apples require.

RHEA or CHINA GRASS *(Boehmeria nivea)* grows well in rich moist soils, and now that a simple process for the extraction of the fibre from the wood by steaming has been hit upon, its manufacture, considering the high price obtained for the fibre, is worthy of careful trial, especially on land where sugar cultivation has ceased to be remunerative owing to low prices, and where the ground is not marshy.

PLANTAIN and BANANA FIBRE *(Musa sapintum)*.—The common plantain or banana yields a good fibre worth about £15 a ton. I observed when in Sĕlângor a wild banana which grew there with great luxuriance, in appearance the plant looked very like *Musa textilis* and it is probable it will be found to yield a very good marketable fibre.

From the *Kew Gardens Bulletin* of April last I learn that in Jamaica a red banana produces fibre worth £25 per ton; the plant is probably the same as the red banana of the Straits.

LALANG *(Imperatia Kœnigii)*.—Lalang has been found to produce good papermaking material, but as the grass had to be transported to England in bales, only the longest grass containing stout fibrous stems was found to pay. The land that will support grass of such a robust nature, will also grow more valuable crops. The quantity of material available for paper-making in the Straits, including bamboos, pine-apple leaves, wood, &c., would seem to warrant the establishment here of a permanent paper factory.

PINE APPLE FIBRE *(Ananassa sativa)*.—In reference to pine-apple fibre, Mr. MORRIS writing in the *Kew Bulletin*, already referred to, observes as follows:—" Although not " much at present in commercial use, the fibre has a future " of considerable importance before it. It is finer and " stronger than that yielded by any other plant. A beautiful fabric known as Piña cloth is made from it. A rope of " pine-apple fibre ¾ inches in circumference bore a strain of " 57 cwt."

MUDAR FIBRE *(Calotropis gigantea)*.—Plants of Mudar have been in demand during the past year. The plant on hand is apparently the white variety, and grows very freely in almost any soil. The downy substance contained in the follicles or seed pods is the part most valued, but the stem also yields a fibre, which is said to be superior to the common Calotropis which by branching more is less valuable. The plant also yields a Gutta. The juice of ten average plants is said to yield about a pound of Gutta.

COTTON *(Gossypium arboreum)*.—Cotton is found to do well on alluvial deposits on the plains and also on hills up to an elevation of about 2,000 feet as a first crop after the removal of virgin forest, but the soil of the Straits generally is unsuited for the cultivation of Cotton, being too clayey and retentive.

KAPOK *(Eriodendron anfranctuosum)*.—The cultivation of Kapok is attracting much attention. The plant is of rapid growth and succeeds well on ordinary soils. Its cultivation in the Straits can hardly fail to be profitable under good management.

INDIAN HEMP *(Cannabis sativa)* grows, but shews no hope of profitable production, the fibre being five times shorter than it naturally is when grown in a congenial climate.

OTHER FIBRES.—The following fibre-producing plants are also found to grow well in the Straits:—American aloe, Hibiscus of sorts, Bowstring hemp of sorts, Cus-cus, Palm and Pandan fibres, and numerous plants belonging to the Urticaceæ, Verbenaceæ and Malvaceæ families. Jute has not been tried, the seed requisitioned not having arrived in time, but I have hope of the plant succeeding.

OILS.

CITRONELLA GRASS *(Andropogon nardus)* and LEMON GRASS *(Andropogon citratus)*.—The cultivation of these grasses would appear not to receive sufficient attention. Their growth in the Straits is all that can be desired, and the cultivation pays well when properly attended to.

RUSA OIL GRASS *(Andropogon schœnanthes)* does not seem to be known in the Straits, and so far I have not been able to procure plants, but that it will succeed here there is but little doubt.

CROTON OIL *(Croton tiglium)*.—Among recent introductions, this is by far the most promising. It seems to have found a climate and soil entirely to its liking in the Straits. The plant bears heavy crops of fruit, its cultivation will no doubt prove a profitable investment.

ILLUPI OIL *(Bassia latifolia)*.—Plants of this valuable oil tree do not appear to succeed well in Singapore. They are much preyed upon by insects, and although the tree is found in a wild state at no great distance, it has refused so far to grow satisfactorily in this island.

CASTOR OIL *(Ricinus communis)*.—Castor oil is now largely used in the manufacture of soap, for machinery and other purposes. In the Straits the plant grows with great vigour, and under proper treatment its cultivation should pay. Some Chinese made an attempt to cultivate the plant in Malacca some years ago. The attempt was a failure in point of profitable return, and no one else seems to have tried it since then. I have strong reason to think, however, that the plant used was an inferior variety, *i. e.*, the variety common in the Straits, the cultivation of which could hardly have been expected to be profitable. The failure has had the effect of discouraging others, but there would seem no good reason to be discouraged so long as the plant has not had a proper trial.

COCOA-NUT OIL (*Cocos nucifera*).—Little need be said of this well-known oil, but it is found that the plant does not yield sufficient crops to pay, when grown more than about half-a-mile from the sea; when grown in the interior of Singapore the crops obtained are said to be only sufficient to cover cost of labour.

OLIVE OIL (*Olea europea*).—The olive plants introduced in 1885 and planted on Penang Hill are making very satisfactory growth, and I am in hope of its proving well adapted for cultivation on mountains and high lands generally.

BEN OIL TREE *(Moringa pterogysperma)* is everywhere cultivated in the Straits for its leaves and roots, which are used as vegetables, but apparently no attempt has been made to manufacture oil from the tree.

KAYU PUTEH OIL *(Melaleuca leucodendron)*.—Whole forests of this tree exist in Malacca, but little attention seems to be given to the manufacture of oil from the plant as is done elsewhere. The tree yields many useful produce, but oil may be looked upon as the most valuable, and it could, no doubt, be extracted from it at a rate which would give a good margin of profit.

GINGELLY OIL *(Sesamum indicum)* grows wild all over the country, and bears abundance of seed from which oil might be profitably extracted. The seed contains 50% of oil, and some three crops a year may be had. The oil is used for soap-making, in perfumery, and to adulterate almond oil, which it much resembles. In India one million acres is said to be under cultivation of Sesamum.

WOOD OIL *(Dipterocarpus spp.)*.—At present wood oil in paying quantity is obtained only from primeval forest. I would however suggest that indigenous trees yielding wood oil and gutta percha be planted for pepper supports. The time they will require to make supports will be about seven years, at which date the temporary supports (Dadup or deadwood) could be removed. Acting on this principle, a time would arrive when the supports would become a source of considerable revenue, probably greater that the pepper crop, whereas at present they are generally a source of trouble and expense.

FRUITS.

PEACH *(Amygdalus persica)*.—The successful acclimatization of the peach tree in the Straits is a work of the Forest Department which has already borne fruit, and very excellent fruit too; the trees have now borne three crops in succession, which shews that they are in earnest, and it is not too much to hope that, when the tree gets widely distributed among Chinese cultivators, peaches will become a common fruit in the bazaars of the colony.

APPLE *(Pyrus malus)*.—Very good apples have been producd by the plants introduced from Sydney. I did not attach much importance to the first crop, as plants with fruiting branches (buds) ripened before their arrival will generally produce a first crop, but that the plants are now producing good fruits from Colonial ripened wood shews that they have adapted themselves to the altered circumstances of climate.

COCOA PLUM (*Chrysobalanus icaco*).—The cocoa plum of the West Indies came into bearing during the year for the first time in the Straits. The plants were received originally from Kew. On being removed from their pots and planted in the open ground they grew with great rapidity, and when about six feet in height came into fruit which they have ripened in fair quantity.

PINE-APPLE *(Ananassa sativa)*.—The following pine-apple plants have been collected from various sources and are now growing in the Experimental Nursery, viz.:—Black Jamaica, Cayenne, Queen, Mauritius and New Providence. It is unfortunate that of all those just named the Mauritius, a very inferior kind, is the only one extensively cultivated here; time only will work a change. I would here mention that the profitable introduction of a new product (fruit or vegetable) into a Chinese bazaar is a more difficult thing than most people imagine, the Oriental taste once educated to a certain thing, even though an inferior article, is clung to with a persistence truly remarkable. I would observe further that the pine-apple everywhere known here under the name "Mauritius" is not known in that colony, and that the sugar-cane known in Mauritius under the name of "Penang" is not found here.

LIME BERRIES *(Triphasia trifoliata)*.—The fruit of this plant is preserved in Manila and sent to the London market. The plant produces fruit here in great plenty, and will no doubt be found topay here as well as in Manila.

BREAD NUT *(Brosimum alicastrum)*, and BRAZIL-NUT (*Bertholetia excelsa*).—These plants continue to grow with unabated vigour, the first planted are now about twelve feet in height, and I have hopes of their producing useful fruit in the Colony.

ALLIGATOR PEAR (*Persea gratissima*).—This highly esteemed fruit tree is now in bearing in the Nursery. About two years ago when only a small plant it was removed from the Botanic Gardens where its growth had stood stationary for some years, but since being planted in more congenial soil it has grown with great freedom.

DATE PALM (*Phœnix dactylifera*).—Being often asked as to the possibility of dates being grown in the Straits, I may observe that our climate is altogether unsuitable for the cultivation of the plant or any of its varieties, of which there are over a hundred. The date grows well only in hot, dry climates, in localities where its roots can find a sufficiency of moisture. The plant exists in this Colony.

COMMON FIG (*Ficus carica*).—The common fig ripens fruit in the Straits very freely, but is much subject to attack from insects. A few drops of kerosine oil applied to the parts attacked will keep the ants away for about a week when another application becomes necessary. The underground portion of the stem is generally the part attacked first. Fruits which have attained full size but are backward in ripening may be brought to maturity in a few days by the application of a little olive oil to the extremity of the fruit.

NATIVE FRUITS.—It is notorious that the supply of native fruits, such as Durian and Mangosteen, is not sufficient to meet the local demand, and still orchards are not being extended with any great rapidity. So far as I have been able to discover, there seems two causes for this. The first is, that nearly all the land accessible to small cultivators on which fruit trees can be grown *easily* in Singapore and Penang is already under cultivation; and the second appears to be, that the growers in Malacca where land is available and who are chiefly Malays, are indifferent to money-making further than sufficient for their daily requirements.

The foreign demand for Mangosteen plants has become somewhat excessive since the tree has been found to fruit in East Africa and East and West Indies.

ORANGES.—Every effort has been made to get together as large a collection of orange plants as possible in the hope that at least a few may be found to fruit freely. So far, orange cultivation in the Straits has not been very successful, the plants grow freely enough, but produce but little fruit. Some China oranges planted on the Woodneuk Estate in Singapore produced during the first year a perfect crop of yellow oranges, next year a crop of a greener nature, and the third crop was entirely green. For some years past they have ceased producing edible fruit. How far cultivation may be to blame for these results is not known, but the stock now on hand will shew what can be done to acclimatize and cultivate this favourite fruit.

BEVERAGES.

LIBERIAN COFFEE (*Coffea liberica*) is becoming an established product of the Straits, but its proper cultivation is far from being properly understood. Drainage is too little attended to by some; others by starting the plant in very rich compost change the character of the roots to an extent that unsuits them for penetration of the natural soil. When these errors and some others get corrected, the adaptability of the plant for cultivation here will then shew itself in its true character. Plants of this Coffee are under various treatment in the Experimental Nursery, but it would be premature at present to detail these, I may state however that the plant will not bear manuring in the ordinary way when in fruit, manure should therefore be applied in liquid form, or as top dressing, when given to encourage the welling of the berries. When the soil is disturbed around the plant when in fruit, a large number of the berries wither and die owing to the destruction of rootlets in the manuring process, and which renders the act a loss instead of a gain.

MAROGOGEPIE COFFEE (*Coffea sp.*).—Three plants of the Coffee known as "Marogogepie" and very favourably reported on some little time ago by the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture, were received from Kew during the year and have grown with less vigour than the Liberian kind, but with almost double that of Arabian Coffee (*Coffea arabica*). The leaves are somewhat larger than the Arabian kind, so that the plant seems from its growth to approach an intermediate form between *Coffea liberica* and *Coffea arabica,* and is not as yet affected by the disease. Should it prove as well adapted to our soil as *Coffea liberica* does, keep free from disease, and have a distinct cropping season, it will no doubt supersede all other kinds in the Straits.

ARABIAN COFFEE (*Coffea arabica*).—The Arabian coffee planted in the Nursery Hooks healthy, but grows slowly. Hybridization may probably re-establish it in cultivation.

BENGAL COFFEE (*Coffea bengalense*).—The growth made by Bengal coffee does not look promising, the plants are still small however and may not shew their true character.

CHOCOLATE (*Theobroma cacao*).—Some plants of Chocolate which stood for some years leaf-eaten, extremities of the branches dead, and looking in a dying state had, on the land coming under the control of the Forest Department, a number of Dadup trees planted among them for experiment. The Dadup trees have now grown to about twenty-five feet in height and their branches having nearly met, the solar rays are prevented from striking the Chocolate plants directly.

The result has been that the latter have thrown off their lethargy and started into determined competition for light with the Dadups and have grown remarkably, the insects have given up attacking the leaves, and robust health has returned to them, but on other plantations where the plants have had shade from their infancy they have mostly died.

The Chocolate plant has proved verycapricious in the Straits, whole plantation going off without any apparent cause except the attacks of leaf insects, while here and there a solitary plant will for many years survive its fellows and go on bearing heavy crops of fruits. It has been said that animals or plants located in large numbers together are liable to epidemic disease, which looses its grasp only after the individuals are thinned down to health permitting numbers. There is doubtless such a law in nature. What seems required is a knowledge of how far one can safely go without danger of calling its working into activity.

TEA (*Assam hybrid*) grows with a freedom which would seem to insure profitable cultivation, the question is more one of cheap manipulation than of plant growth.

I have lately inspected tea cultivation on some estates in Ceylon, and I see no good reason why its cultivation should not be taken up freely in the Straits on selected soils and made remunerative.

SPICES.

Clove (*Caryophyllum aromaticum*).—The Clove trees raised from Singapore grown seed and planted in the Tanglin Nursery look remarkably healthy, both in swampy ground and on the hill sides. They could hardly succeed better anywhere than they are doing.

Nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*).—Nutmegs planted in the same Nursery look very promising and seem as if prepared to begin another cycle of satisfactory growth in the Settlement. Their successful cultivation seems to depend on what nearly all other crops depend on in the Straits, *i. e.*, liberal manuring.

Allspice (*Pimenta vulgaris*).—A plant of allspice raised from seed some nine years ago is now about twelve feet in height and is for the moment covered with blossom and small fruit.

Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*).—Ginger grows satisfactorily, low prices only prevent its cultivation being freely developed. It is, however, an exhausting crop, soon wearing out the land in which it is planted in the absence of liberal manuring.

Chinese Ginger (*Zingiber sp.*).—Some plants of this species, which produces the well-known preserved ginger of the shops, were received during the year from the Royal Gardens Kew. It has grown well, but shews no sign of flowering. It is believed to be an entirely new species, but this cannot be determined in the absence of flowers.

Pepper (*Piper nigrum*).—The cultivation of pepper is being gradually taken up by Europeans. If present prices ($41 per picul for white) keep up, large areas will soon be placed under pepper cultivation.

CAYENNE PEPPER (*Capsicum annuum*).—No pepper from this plant seems to be made in the Straits, but chillies of all kinds grow freely. The value of chillies is about 45 shillings per hhd. in London.

CHINESE CASSIA (*Cinnamomum cassia*).—The plants of this, introduced from Hongkong in 1884, have grown with remarkable rapidity and are now large pyramidal bushes of 25 feet in height, but the substitution of Ceylon Cinnamon leaves for those of this Cassia will probably put an end to its cultivation, which has never been very profitable.

ROOTS AND CULINARY VEGETABLES.

TAPIOCA (*Jatropha manihot*).—The rise in the price of Tapioca flour has stimulated planting afresh. The estates lately closed are getting into working order again.

Of Tapioca, there are many varieties; so far I have been able to secure the following:—Red and white Brazilian, Singapore, and Mauritius. These are all in cultivation here, and the time they take to mature is about as follows:—Brazilian, nine months; Singapore, fifteen months; and Mauritius, eighteen months.

ARROW-ROOT (*Maranta arundinacea*) grows perfectly in the Experimental Nursery. It is not much cultivated here except by Cottagers for home consumption, but the produce is said to be very superior in quality.

KUMARA (*Ipomœa chrysorrhiza*).—This is a new vegetable received from the Royal Gardens Kew, and has grown with remarkable vigour. The tubers have grown to a fair size at date, but the crop is not yet ripe. I have no doubt that it will realize its high reputation as a vegetable and prove a most beneficial acquisition.

ARRACACHA ESCULENTA.—Native of New Grenada and said to be an excellent vegetable. The plants received from Ceylon have all failed.

Among the more common European vegetables which have been found on trial to grow well are the following, which may be ordered from Europe with every hope of success by those desirous of cultivating them :—

Radish, early varieties (*Raphanus sativus*).
Carrot, early varieties (*Daucus carota*).
Lima Bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*).
Watercress, of sorts (*Nasturtium officinale*).
Parsley, of sorts (*Pteroselinum sativum*).
Tomato, all the varieties (*Lycopersicum esculentum*).
Beet, Turnip rooted (*Beta vulgaris*).
Horse Radish (*Cochlearia armoracia*).
Jerusalem Artichokes (*Helianthus tuberosus*).
Basella alba (*Basella alba*).
Lettuce, mixed (*Lactuca sativa*).
Cho-cho, or Jamaica Cucumber (*Sechium edule*).
Turnips, American Strop leave (*Brassica rapa*).
Kohl-Rabi (*Brassica oleracea Caulo-rapa*).

DYES.

INDIGO (*Indigofera tinctoria*).—Not yet under cultivation by Europeans here, but largely cultivated by Chinese. The plant succeeds equally well on hill and swamp.

DIVI-DIVI (*Cæsalpinia coriaria*) is a new product for the Straits. The plant has shewn satisfactory growth. At the late flower show, Mr. ALLEN exhibited some pods from plants grown on his estate and which seemed quite equal to Indian produce. Its cultivation will no doubt be found profitable.

ARNOTTO (*Bixa orallina*) has found apparently a congenial home in the Straits, and grows with all the vigour of its native habitat. It yields abundance of dye which might surely be profitably utilised.

DYERS CASSIA (*Cassia auriculata*).—This plant is quite at home in Singapore soil, and its profitable cultivation is believed to be possible.

OTHER DYES.—Among other unutilised dyes, the growth of which leave nothing to be desired, may be mentioned, *Cæsalpinia sappan, Fibraurea tinctoria, Henna, Phytotacca,* &c.

INDIA-RUBBER, CAUTCHOUC, AND GUMS.

GUTTA PERCHA (*Dichopsis gutta*).—From statistics afforded by plants growing in the Nursery, this plant, the best variety of Gutta Percha tree, seems a moderately fast grower. A plant planted in 1879 is now twenty-five feet in height and twelve inches in circumference at six feet above the ground. This gives an average yearly growth in height of about three and a half feet, and an annual increase in circumference of about one and one-fourth inch.

NATIVE CREEPING GUTTA.—The various Willoughbeias and others from which a very large proportion of East Indian Gutta is drawn, grow with great vigour when planted on cleared land, and where, in the absence of anything to climb upon, they form large bushes in twelve months. Results of growth seem to show that it would be more profitable to plant these than the larger trees requiring some fifteen years to produce a first return.

FOREIGN CREEPING GUTTA.—The Foreign creeping Guttas on hand are the African and Madagascar creepers; these are planted side by side with the native kinds, and although they grow freely are far behind the native kinds in rate of growth and general vigour.

Other foreign rubber, such as Para, Ceara and Panama rubbers grow well, but so far as experiments have gone, the produce of latix is very watery and it is doubtful whether they will hold their own against the better native kinds. The other Gums under cultivation are, Gum Tolu, Gum Benzoin, and Gum Arabic, all growing satisfactorily.

DRUGS.

KOLA (*Cola acuminata*) a native of western Africa and acclimatised in our West Indian Colonies, produces a pod which contains several seeds about the size of horse chestnuts, which are used for many purposes by the Negroes, but one of its newest uses is that of an antidote for the effects of alcohol, or cure for inebriety, a nut powdered and taken in a little water is said to at once restore the most intoxicated mind to a state of sobriety. It is also used to heal wounds, as a remedy for indigestion, and a substitute for coffee, &c. The plant grows well in the Straits.

IPECACUANHA (*Cephælis ipecacuanha*), a native of Brazil, and a plant which has been found generally very difficult to cultivate, seems to grow in the Straits with all the luxuriance of its native country when a proper situation is hit upon. It enjoys a very moist still atmosphere and somewhat dense shade. In the Straits it forms a compact little bush of about eighteen inches in height and is very ornamental when well in flower. I lately visited a plantation of the plant in Johor and saw thousands of plants in excellent health. They were protected from the sun by palm leaves laid side by side on artificial supports about 6 feet in height; hedges of the same material were put down a few yards apart. Soil chocolate colour, rich in vegetable matter, wood ashes, &c.

TOBACCO (*Nicotiana tobacum*)—The soil of the Straits is generally not sufficiently rich for the successful cultivation of tobacco, except perhaps as a first crop after the removal of virgin forest, or in specially prepared compost. The plant requires heavy manuring to keep it growing satisfactorily on ordinary ground, as it exhausts the soil so quickly and thoroughly. Where the soil is not congenial, to start with its cultivation can hardly prove remunerative. Seed of the best kinds have however been distributed amongst the planting community.

CAMPHOR (*Camphora officinarum*), or Formosa Camphor, is not of much interest to Straits people so far as its cultivation is concerned, the climate being unsuitable for its proper growth. It nevertheless grows fairly well in Singapore.

SUMATRA CAMPHOR (*Dryobalanops aromatica*), also known as Borneo Camphor, is sparingly found on the Peninsula; and its importance in the afforestation of the Settlements is not overlooked. Private enterprise will hardly ever successfully cultivate the plant, owing to the time which is required to elapse between first outlay and first income.

JALAP (*Ipomæa purga*) ⎫ The climate of the Straits
GENSENG (*Panax genseng*) ⎭ is not found suitable for the cultivation of either of these valuable drugs. The former sell at 1s. 2d. a pound, the latter at (occasionally) $400 the ounce.

SIAMESE BENZOIN (*Styrax sp.*).—The cultivation of Siamese Benzoin might pay, as it seems greatly in demand. I frequently receive letters offering long prices for plants or produce. The plant is supposed to be a variety of the common Benzoin (*Styrax benzoin*) but until proper specimens are obtained, this cannot be settled.

CUBEBS (*Piper cubeba*).—Experiments with Cubebs on a small scale seem to shew that the plant prefers a shady moist situation. Plants exposed to the full sun grew much more slowly. The cultivation of Cubeb plants does not receive the amount of attention in the Straits it deserves. The crop pays well, but for the present the monopoly of its cultivation remains in the hands of the Dutch, through apparently no other reason than a want of enterprise on the part of planters on this side of the water. In Johor the plant grows remarkably well, bearing heavy crops of fruit, but details of its cultivation as practised in Java is still a desideratum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAGO (*Sagus Rumphiana and S. lævis*).—The cultivation of native Sago is deservedly receiving increased attention in the Straits. The trees prefer rich swampy ground and become productive in about six years after planting from seed. When grown on other than swampy land the seed seldom matures. The tree can be increased from seed or from suckers or off-shoots, but when the latter process is adopted a large percentage generally fail to grow.

PATCHOULI (*Pogostemon patchouli*).—Plants of Patchouli have been in demand for experimental planting, and a good number have been supplied. Picked leaves are now selling at $17 per picul. The plants grow freely with but little care, and should figure among Colonial products. Plants raised from seed are reported to grow well, but to have no scent, but retain it when produced from cuttings. I have not been able to verify these statements, but it is well known that plants do sometimes play tricks of this kind—Sandalwood frequently.

Tonquin Bean (*Dipterix odorata*).—A plant of this, received from Kew some three years ago, has made very fair growth, being now about ten feet in height.

Guinea Corn (*Sorghum vulgare*).—A quantity of seeds of Guinea Corn was received during the year from His Excellency the Governor. The plant grew well and produced an abundance of fruit, but the seeds were so much attacked by insects when near maturity that it was with difficulty a sufficiency was saved to retain the plant in stock. It is said to succeed well wherever Indian Corn will grow. The plant is of rapid growth and makes excellent fodder.

Indian Corn (*Zea mays*).—Indian Corn tried in the Nursery grew with great ease and ripened fine heads of fruit. Why the plant is not more largely cultivated here is difficult to understand. The plant comes to maturity in about sixty days, which admits of numerous crops in a year being reaped under energetic treatment.

Tree Tomato (*Cyphomandra betacea*)
Mountain Papaya (*Carica candamarcensis*) } These two excellent fruits have been introduced, but a proper place to plant them has not yet been procured. They would no doubt grow admirably on the Thaeping Range in Pêrak at about four thousand feet elevation, or on the Sĕlângor hills, and be within range of practical use. I hope to obtain permission to plant them there under my personal directions. I had the advantage of seeing both of these fruits growing when lately at Hakgala in Ceylon, and of tasting them, and can testify to their excellence. The fruit of the mountain Papaya had some of the flavour of a peach and a very agreeable odour. Some of the Papaya plants I observed had partly left mother earth and were establishing themselves as sub-epiphytes, growing

with but scanty support and fruiting freely in the crevices of stone walls, &c.

DAHL (*Cajanus indicus*) grew and produced fruit freely. Considering the large Indian population in the Straits, the plant might be profitably cultivated.

RICE (*Oxyra sativa*).—The mode of cultivating rice is as varied as the nations who cultivate it. The Malays are good cultivators in their particular way; they take only one crop a year, and which has been ascribed to indolence, but enquiry has led me to the conclusion that this is not the case. What the Malay does is simply this, he grows a crop of rice during one half of the year, and a crop of manure during the other half. One he harvests, the other he digs into the ground to enrich it for his principal crop, and thus obviates the necessity of purchasing manure.

BAMBOOS (*Bambusa dendrocalmus, gigantochlia, &c.*).—The absence of serviceable Bamboos in Singapore must be a sore point with Indian immigrants. Clumps of Bamboos are common enough near villages, but are protected on account of their being used as a vegetable in a young state, and do not belong to the species used in house building, &c. Attention has been turned to the introduction of more serviceable kinds, and among those procured are the male Bamboo possessing an almost solid stem, the giant Bamboo, Sikkim Bamboo, green and yellow Java Bamboo and several unnamed kinds from Calcutta.

SUGAR CANE.—The new varieties of Sugar Cane which have been planted in the Province Wellesley Experimental Nursery have attracted much attention. Planters have expressed a belief that some promising kinds have never been tried in the Colony. The following descriptive summary of some of them will, therefore, be of interest. The summary is taken from results obtained by Mr. MORRIS in Jamaica:—

"*Hillu.*—Of slender habit; 16 canes in a clump; height 9 feet; length of joint 5 to 6 inches, circumference 3½ inches; leaves heavy; round stem, 4 feet long, 3 inches wide; stands drought well; stools freely; a prolific small black cane suitable for poor soils. Percentage of trash 35; juice 65 (6.0 gals.); density of juice 1.067: Arnaboldi 22.

Seeti.—Of stout habit; 12 to 16 canes in a clump; height 8 feet; colour a greenish yellow when young, white when matured; length of joint 4 inches, circumference 3 inches; foliage very heavy, length 4 feet, breadth 3 inches; stands drought moderately well; a good cane for experimental trial in soft soils. Percentage of trash 30; juice 70 (6.5 gals.); density of juice 1.082: Arnaboldi 28.

Nagapoury.—Of strong vigorous habit; 16 canes to a clump; colour cream white; length of joint 4 inches; circumference 5 inches; foliage heavy; does not stand drought but grows well in fairly moist situations; an excellent cane under irrigation. Percentage of trash 31; juice 69 (6.4 gals.); density of juice 1.065: Arnaboldi 21.

Vulu-Vulu.—Of stout habit; 10 to 12 canes in a clump; height 8 to 10 feet; length of joints 4 inches; colour fine yellow; foliage light; stands drought well; not liable to lodge; free from rust. Percentage of trash 35.75; juice 64.25 (5.9 gals.); density of juice 1.078: Arnaboldi 26.

Liguanea.—Of short stunted habit; number of canes in each clump 10 to 12; height 6 to 8 feet; colour dark purple and black; length of joint 3½ inches, circumference 5 inches; foliage light; length 4½ feet; breadth 3 inches; stands drought very well. Percentage of trash 33⅓; juice 66⅔ (6.2 gals.); density of juice 1.076 Arnaboldi 25.

Nain.—Habit strong, with large stools ratooning freely; canes in each clump 35; height 10 feet; colour light brown; length of joint 5 inches, circumference 5 inches; foliage of a fine texture and dark green, leaves short and broad. This cane stands drought well; a clean healthy cane of very vigorous habit. Percentage of trash 34; juice 66 (6.1 gals.); density of juice 1.066: Arnaboldi 23.

Lahina.—Of rather delicate habit at first, but afterwards a strong fine cane; canes in each stool 18; height 9-11 feet; colour yellow; length of joint 5 inches, circumference 5½ inches; foliage pale green and moderately light. This cane does not stand drought well and is liable to get lodged. A bright free growing cane under irrigation, very much like the best type of Bourbon canes. Percentage of trash 37½; juice 62½ (5.8 gals.); density of juice 1.076: Arnaboldi 25 (Beaumé 10.).

Keni-Keni.—Of slender habit; 12-15 canes in a clump; 8-10 feet high; length of joints 5 inches, circumference 4 inches; colour white; leaves green, 4 feet 6 inches long, 2½ inches broad; fine healthy cane suitable for seasonable districts; does not stand drought well. Percentage of trash 33; juice 67 (6.2 gals.); density of juice 1.080: Arnaboldi 26.

China.—Very similar in habit, size and characteristics to last. Percentage of trash 35; juice 65 (6.0 gals.): density of juice 1.066: Arnaboldi 22.

Po-a-ole.—This would appear to be identical with the Mauritius cane No. 96 already distilled and tested in 1880. "A stout black cane of fine habit and growth; leaves rather heavy; stands drought well; rind rather hard; not subject to lodge; makes a good grain of sugar and yields at the rate of 2⅓ hhds. per acre."

Ko-poapa.—Of strong rapid growth; 18 canes in a clump; about 11 feet high; length of joints 4 inches, circumference 5 inches; colour white; leaves moderately heavy, 5 feet long, 2½ inches broad; stands drought well; not liable to get lodged; a fine white cane, one of the best in the collection for dry districts; always healthy and throwing good large stools. Percentage of trash 28; juice 72 (6.4 gals.); density of juice 1.063: Arnaboldi 21 (Beaumé 8.2-5.)

Lakona.—Of upright and somewhat slender habit; about 12 feet high; length of joint 6 inches, circumference 4 inches; colour white; leaves dark green; 5 feet long, 3 inches broad; healthy, vigorous cane and free from rust. Percentage of trash 30½; juice 69½ (6.4 gals.); density of juice 1.074: Arnaboldi 24 (Beaumé 9.4-5.)

Vituahaula.—Strong, vigorous habit; 30 canes in a clump; about 11 feet high; length of joints 3 inches, circumference 4 inches; colour pale when young, growing into a light purple; leaves dark green 4½ feet long, 3 inches broad; somewhat liable to lodge; free from rust. Percentage of trash 25; juice 76 (7.0 gals.); density of juice 1.055: Arnaboldi 18 (Beaumé 7⅓.)

Sacuri.—Of strong habit and very rapid growth; 20 canes in a clump; average height 11 feet; length of joints 6 inches, circumference 5 inches; leaves somewhat heavy, 5 feet long, 3 inches broad; likely to lodge; free from rust. Percentage of trash 25; juice 75 (7.9 gals.); density of juice 1.076: Arnaboldi 25 (Beaumé 10.)

Cubun.—Habit light; 12 canes in each clump; height 10 feet; joints long and straight; leaves light green, 5 feet long, 2½ inches broad; suitable for moist districts only; a clean healthy cane resembling the Bourbon. Percentage of trash 33⅓; juice 66⅔ (6.2 gals.); density of juice 1.074: Arnaboldi 24 (Beaumé 9.4-5.)

Horne.—Habit strong; 20-25 canes in each clump; height 10 feet; colour pale with purple and violet stripes; length of joint 4½ inches, circumference 5 inches; leaves heavy, 5 feet long, 3 inches broad; stands drought well and not liable to get lodged. Percentage of trash 24¼; juice 65¾ (6.1 gals.); density of juice 1.076: Arnaboldi 25 (Beaumé 10.)

Samuri.—Of slender habit; 16 canes in each clump; average height 8 feet; colour black with pale purplish stripes; length of joints 2½ inches, circumference 4 inches; leaves light, 5 feet long, 2½ inches broad, rather hard rind; stands drought well. Percentage of trash 40; juice 60 (5.5 gals.); density of juice 1.079: Arnaboldi 26 (Beaumé 10½.)

Brèhèret.—Of strong habit; 14 canes in each clump; height 8 feet; colour black; length of joints 2½ inches, circumference 5 inches; foliage light, 4 feet long, 2½ inches broad. The joints of this cane are strikingly short and heavy; it stands drought well and would be very suitable for dry districts. Percentage of trash 33½; juice 66⅔ (6.2 gals.); density of juice 1.079: Arnaboldi 26 (Beaumé 10½.)

Mamuri.—Of strong habit and rapid growth; 30 to 40 canes in each clump; height 10-12 feet; colour light brown with the outer epidermal layer dry and chaffy; length of joints 4 inches, circumference 3½ inches; foliage light; leaves 4 feet long, 3 inches broad; a clean healthy but somewhat peculiar looking cane; stands drought well. Percentage of trash 34; juice 66 (6.1 gals.); density of juice 1.084: Arnaboldi 28 (Beaumé 11.1-5.)

In favourable localities the Elephant cane, where it has been tried, throws immense canes looking almost like clumps of bamboos: the yield per acre has not, however been quite equal to the show of the canes, but it has yielded at the rate of two, to two and-a-half tons of sugar per acre, which is far beyond the average of ordinary canes in Jamaica."

The following have not yet been tested :—

Vico,
Kamba Vati,
Chyaca,
Canne Morte,
Diard,
Dama,
Tamarind,
Davanboota,
Samoan,
Meligeli,
Lahria,
Vagabonde,
Dark red striped cane,
Loma Loma,
Nova Java,
Large green,
Meera,
Ila,
Kokeia,
Mozambique,
Samoa,
Claret coloured cane
Loa,
Green and yellow,
Karaka Rawa.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC PLANTS CONTAINED IN THE FOREST EXPERIMENTAL NURSERIES.

Systematic Name.	*Local Name.*	*Native Country.*
Abrus precatorius, ...	Crabs' eyes, ...	E. Indies.
Abutilon indica, ...	Chinese lantern, ...	Do.
Acacia arabica, ...	Gum Babool, ...	Arabia.
Acacia Catechu, ...	Cutch, ...	E. Indies.
Acacia decurrens, ...	Black Wattle, ...	Australia.
Acacia Farnesiana, ...	Cassia, ...	S. America.
Achros sapota, ...	Chicko or Bullet Wood, ...	Trop. America.
Acrocomia sclerocarpa, ...	Gru-gru Palm, ...	W. Indies.
Adansonia digitata, ...	Boabab, ...	Africa.
Adenanthera pavonina, ...	Circassian Bean ...	E. Indies.
Ægle marmelos, ...	Bael Fruit, ...	Do.
Æschynomene aspera, ...	Shola, ...	India.
Afzelia plembanica, ...	Merabou, ...	Malaya.
Afzelia sp., ...		British Guiana.
Agati grandiflora, ...	Trong Merah, ...	India.
Agati grandiflora alba, ...	Trong Puteh, ...	Do.
Agave mexicana, ...	Mexican Aloe, ...	S. America.
Agave americana, ...	American Aloe, ...	Do.
Alternanthera sessilis, ...	Kruma, ...	Asia.
Albizzia procera, ...	Safed Siris, ...	E. Indies.
Albizzia stipulata, ...	Bummaizale, ...	Do.
Albizzia Lebbek, ...	Bois Noir, ...	Travancore.
Aleurites triloba, ...	Otaheite Walnut, ...	Polynesia.
Aleurites vernicifera, ...	Chinese Varnish Tree ...	China.
Aleuirites sp., ...		Cochin China.
Alpina galanga, ...	Galangal, ...	E. Indies.

Systematic Name.	*Local Name.*	*Native Country.*
Allium cepa,	Onion,	Africa.
Allium porrun,	Leek,	Switzerland.
Allium ascalonicum,	Bawang,	Palestine.
Do. do. var.	Bawang Kechil,	Do.
Do. do. var.	Bawang Merah,	Do.
Do. schænoprasum,	Chives,	Britain.
Alocasia indica,	Taro,	India.
Amaranthus spinosus,	Bayam Durie,	Do.
Do. gangeticus,	Bayam,	Do.
Do. tristis,	Bayam Pasir,	Do.
Amygdalus persica,	Peach,	Asia.
Anacardium occidentale,	Cashew Nut,	W. Indies.
Ananassa sativa,	Pine-apple,	Do.
Do. var.	Mauritius Pine,	Tropics.
Do. do.,	Black Jamaica Pine,	Do.
Do. do.,	Hen and Chicken Pine,	Do.
Do. do.,	Queen Pine,	Do.
Do. do.,	New Providence Pine,	India.
Do. do.,	Smothe Cayenne Pine,	Do.
Ancilema nudiflorum,	Tapak Etek,	Asia.
Andropogon nardus,	Citronella-oil Grass,	India.
Andropogon citratus,	Lemon Grass,	Central India.
Andropogon muricatus,	Cus Cus,	India.
Anamirta paniculata,	Cocculus,	E. India.
Anethum foeniculum,	Fennel,	England.
Anethum graveolens,	Dill,	Spain.
Anona reticulata,	Custard-apple,	W. Indies.
Anona cherimolia,	Cherimoyer,	S. America.
Anona muricata,	Sour-sop,	Trop. America.
Anona squamosa,	Sweet-sop,	Do.
Anona montana,	Mountain Custard-apple,	
Anisogonium esculentum		Malaya.
Anthriscus cerefolium,	Chervil,	Europe.
Antiaris toxicaria,	Upas,	Malaya.
Apium graveolens	Celery,	Britain.
Areca monostachya,	Walking-stick Palm,	N. S. Wales.
Areca Catechu,	Areca-nut,	Ceylon.
Areca nebong,	Nibong,	Malaya.
Areca oleracea,	Mountain Cabbage Palm,	Trop. America.
Arachis hypogaea,	Earth-nut,	E. W. Tropics.
Araucaria Bidwellii,	Bunya Bunya,	Australia.
Arenga saccharifera,	Sugar Palm,	Malaya.
Artocarpus incisa,	Bread Fruit,	Malacca.
Artocarpus integrifolia	Jack Fruit,	E. Indies.
Artocarpus echinatus,	Monkey Jack,	Malaya.
Artocarpus Blumeii,	Gutta Tarrap,	Malaya.
Artocarpus polyphemia,	Tampang,	Malaya.
Artocarpus sp.,	Kledang,	Malaya.
Asclepias curassavica,	Bastard Ipecacuanha,	W. Indies.
Asparagus officinalis,	Asparagus,	Europe.
Averrhoa bilimbi,	Blimbing,	India.

Systematic Name.	*Local Name.*	*Native Country.*
Averrhoa carmbola,	Carambolla,	India.
Azaderachta indica,	Nem,	E. Indies.
Aberia Caffra,	Kei Apple,	Cape of Good Hope.
Artanthe elongata,	Matico,	India.
Aloe Perryii,	Socotrine Aloe Tree,	Socotra.
Arduina grandiflora,	Natal Plum,	Natal.
Bambusa nana,	Hedge Bamboo,	China.
Bambusa arundinacea,		E. Indies.
Bambusa verticillata,		China.
Bambusa vulgaris,	Common Bamboo,	E. Indies.
Bambusa vulgaris var aurea	Yellow Bamboo,	E. Indies.
Bambusa vulgaris var striata,	Striped Bamboo,	E. Indies.
Barbarea præcox,	American Cress,	England.
Barringtonii speciosa,	Bois de jolie cœur,	Seychelles, &c.
Bassia butryacea	Butter Tree,	India.
Bassia latifolia,	Mahwa,	E. Indies.
Basella alba,	Indian Spinach,	Bengal.
Berrya amonilla,	Trincomalee-wood,	N. Australia.
Beesha travancorinsis,		Travancore.
Do. Rheedii,	Quill Reed,	Do.
Beta vulgaris,	Beetroot,	S. Europe.
Bixa orellana,	Arnatto,	Trop. America
Boehmeria nivea,	Rhea or China Grass,	China.
Borago officinalis,	Borage,	England.
Boxus sempervirens,	Box Wood,	Europe.
Brassaca actinophylla,	Umbrella Tree,	Australia.
Brassica oleracea acephala,	Borecole or Kale,	Europe.
Do. do. Caulo-rapa,	Kohl-Rabi,	Do.
Brassica napa,	Turnip,	Britain.
Bromelia Pinguin,	Pinguin Fibre,	W. Indies.
Brosimum alicastrum,	Bread-nut Tree,	Jamaica.
Butea frondosa,	Bengal Kino,	Bengal.
Bertholletia excelsa	Brazil-nut,	Brazil.
Bombax, malabaricum,	Malabar Silk Cotton Tree,	E. Indies.
Blighia sapida,	Akee Apple,	W. C. Africa.
Caesalpinia ferrea	Brazilian Iron Wood,	Brazil.
Caesalpinia coriaria,	Divi-Divi,	E. Indies.
Caesalpinia Nuga,		China.
Caesalpinia sappan,	Sappan-wood,	E. Indies.
Caesalpinia sepiaria,	Mysore Thorn,	E. Indies.
Cajanus indicus,	Kachang Dahl,	E. Indies.
Calophyllum inophyllum,	Poon Spar,	E. Indies.
Calamus Rotang,	Rotang,	Malaya.
Calamus arboresceus;	Rotang,	Malaya.
Calamus fasciculatus,	Rotang,	Malaya.
Calamus longipes,	Rotang,	Malaya.
Calodendron Capense,	Natal Wild Chestnut,	Natal.
Coscinium fenestratum,	False Calubra,	Malacca.
Chloranthus inconspicuus,		China.
Calamsogus hernifolius,	Rotang,	Malaya.
Calamsogus Wallichifolius,	Rotang,	Malaya.

Systematic Name.	*Local Name.*	*Native Country.*
Calotropis gigantea, ...	French Cotton ...	E. Indies.
Calocasia esculenta, ...	Kladi Klamomo, ...	Do.
Do. do., var., ...	Kladi China	Do.
Cajanus, indicus ...	Pigeon Pea, ...	Do.
Canavalia villosa, ...	Do., ...	Do.
Do. gladiata ...	Kachang Parang, ...	India.
Cannabis sativa, ...	Hemp, ...	Do.
Cannabis gigantea, ...		Do.
Canna Indica, ...	Indian Shot, ...	China.
Cananga odorata, ...	Kananga, ...	W. Indies.
Carica papaya, ...	Papaya, ...	Columbia.
Carica Candamarcensis,...	Mountain Papaya, ...	E. Indies.
Carypha flabelliformis, ...	Lantor, ...	E. Indies.
Carissa Carandas, ...	Karaundas, ...	Moluccas.
Caryophyllum aromaticum,	Clove, ...	Panama.
Carludovica palmata, ...	Panama Hat Palm, ...	India and Ceylon.
Caryota urens ...	Jaggery Palm,... ...	E. Indies.
Cassia auriculata, ..	Dyers Cassia,... ...	E. Indies.
Cassia fistula, ...	Purging Cassia, ...	E. Indies.
Cassia florida, ...	Waa Tree, ...	E. & W. Indies.
Cassia occidentalis ...	Payavera,	E. Indies.
Cassia grandis, ...		India.
Cassia alata, ...	Ringworm Shrub, ...	Malaya.
Castenopsis sp., ...	Brangan or Native Chestnut,	Malaya.
Casuarina equisitaefolia,	Beef-wood, ...	E. Indies.
Casuarina sumatrana, ...	Sumatra Beef-wood, ...	Panama.
Castelloa elastica, ...	Panama Rubber, ...	Moreton Bay.
Castanospermum australe,	Moreton Bay Chestnut, ...	Sumatra.
Ceratonia Siliqua, ...	Carob Bean, ...	S. Europe.
Ceratopteris thalictroides,	Rawan Rawan, ...	Malaya.
Cerus triangularis, ...	God Ochro, ...	
Cedrela toona, ...	Toon, ...	E. Indies.
Cedrela odorata, ...	West India Cedar, ...	W. Indies.
Ceropegia bulbosa, ...		
Cephaelis ipecacuanha, ...	Ipecacuanha, ...	Brazil.
Cerasus vulgaris, ...	Cherry, ...	Barbadoes.
Cinchona saccirubra, ...	Chinchona, ...	S. America.
Cinnamomum Cassia, ...	Cassia Buds, ...	China.
Cinnamomum Zeylanicum,	Cinnamon, ...	Ceylon.
Cinnamomum iners, ...	Wild Cinnamon, ...	Malaya.
Cinnamomum camphora,	Camphor, ...	E. Asia.
Cichorium Endivia, ...	Endive, ...	E. Indies.
Cicer arietinum, ...	Gram, ...	India.
Cicca disticha, ...	Cambling, ...	India.
Citrullus vulgaris, ...	Water Melon, ...	
Citrus Aurantium, ...	Sweet Orange, ...	India.
Citrus aurantium var Bergamia, ...	Bergamot Orange, ...	India.
Do. do. var Bigaradia, ...	Bitter or Seville Orange, ...	India.

Systematic Name.	*Local Name.*	*Native Country.*
Citrus aurautium var melitense,	Blood Orange,	
Do. decumana,	Shaddock,	India and China.
Do. Limetta,	Sweet Lime,	India and China.
Do. Limonum,	Lemon,	India and China.
Do. medica,	Citron,	Persia.
Do. nobilis var Tangerina,	Tangerine Orange,	N. Africa.
Do. do. var major,	Mandarin Orange,	China.
Cissampelos Pareira,	Brava,	Jamaica.
Chavica betel,	Betel Pepper,	Java.
Chloroxylon swietenia,	Satin Wood,	Ceylon.
Chlorophora tinctoria,	Dindie,	B. Columbia.
Chilocarpus sp.,	Gutta sp.	Perak.
Chrysophyllum Cainito,	Star Apple,	W. Indies.
Chrysobolanus Icaco,	Cocoa Plum,	Trop. America.
Cleome viscosa,	Mamum Kĕchil,	E. Indies.
Cookia punctata,	Wampee,	China.
Cochlearia Armoracia,	Horse Raddish,	England.
Coffea Bengalense,	Bengal Coffee,	Bengal.
Coffea arabica,	Arabia Coffee,	Arabia.
Coffea sp,	Marogogipe Coffee	Mexico.
Coffee liberica,	Liberian Coffee,	W. Africa.
Cocos nucifera,	Cocoa-nut,	Tropics.
Cocos nucifera var,	Kalapa Gading,	Do.
Do. do.,	Do. Pooyoh,	Do.
Do. do.,	Do. Dadeh,	Do.
Do. do.,	Do. Sapang,	Do.
Do. do.,	Do. Logee,	Do.
Do. do.,	Do. Hijau,	Do.
Do. do.,	Do. Tandok,	Do.
Do. do.,	Do. Kapal,	Do.
Do. do.,	Do. Manis,	Do.
Do. do.,	Do. Chin Chin,	Do.
Do. do.,	Do. Pooyoh Panjang,	Do.
Do. do.,	Do. Wangi,	Do.
Do. do.,	Do. Laut,	Do.
Coleus parviflorus,	Ubie,	Java.
Coix Lachrynea,	Job's Tears,	Tropics.
Cola acuminata,	Kola-nut,	Africa.
Coccoloba uvifera,	Sea-side Grape,	W. Indies.
Convolorulus repens,	Kangkong,	China.
Crotolaria juncea	Sun Hemp,	Asia.
Crescentia cujete,	Calabash,	W. Indies.
Croton eluteria,	Cascarilla Bark,	Bahamas.
Croton tiglium	Croton-oil Tree,	E. Indies.
Cucumis sativus flavus,	Loba Ayer,	Moluccas.
Curcuma zedoaria,	Zedoary,	Java.
Curcuma longa,	Turmeric,	India.
Cucurbita pepo and vars,	Kaundon,	Moluccas.
Cucurbita moschata,	Kitula (Pumpkin),	Moluccas.

Systematic Name.	*Local Name.*	*Native Country.*
Cyphomandra betacca, ...	Tree Tomato,... ...	Peru.
Cycas revoluta, ...	Sago, ...	Japan.
Cycas circinalis ...		Malaya.
Cycas rumphiana, ...		Australia.
Cycas media, ...		E. Australia.
Cynara scolymus, ...	Artichoke, ...	S. Europe.
Cynometra cauliflora,	Nam Nam, ...	E. Indies.
Dalbergia sissoo, ...	Sissu, ...	E. Indies.
Do. frondosa, ...	Black Wood, ...	E. Indies.
Dammara robusta, ...	Kauri Pine of Queensland,	Queensland.
Do. orientalis, ...	Dammara, ...	Malaya.
Datarium senegalense, ...	Senegal Plum, ...	Senegal.
Datura stramonium, ...	Thorn Apple, ...	Trop. America.
Daucus carota, ...	Carrot, ...	Britain.
Derris elliptica, ...	Tuba, ...	Malaya.
Dendrocalamus strictus,	Male Bamboo,... ...	E. Indies.
Do. spinosus,...	Prickly Bamboo, ...	E. Indies.
Do. tulda, ...		Bengal.
Do. sp. sikkim,		E. Indies.
Dialum indicum, ...	Kranji, ...	Malaya.
Dichopsis gutta, ...	Gutta Percha, ...	Malaya.
Diospyros discolor, ...	Mabola, ...	Malaya.
Do. ebenum, ...	Ebony, ...	Ceylon.
Dioscorea batatis, ...	Sweet Potato, ...	E. Indies.
Do. bulbosa, ...		E. Indies.
Do. bulbifera, ...		India.
Dipterocarpus laevis, ...	Kayu Minyak,... ...	Malaya.
Dipterix odorata, ...	Tonquin Bean,... ...	Cayenne.
Doona trapeziformis, ...	Doon, ...	Ceylon.
Dolichos tetragonolobus,	Kashing Boty,... ...	India.
Doryanthes Palmeri, ...	Palm Lily, ...	Queensland.
Dolichos sesquepidalis, ...	Kachang Prot Ayam, ...	India.
Dryobolanopsis aromatica,	Borneo Camphor, ...	Borneo.
Dolichos sesquepidalis var,	Kachang Prot Ayam Panjang, ...	India.
Durio Zebethiuns, ...	Durian, ...	Malaya.
Dyera costulata, ...	Gutta Jelutong, ...	Malaya.
Dorstenia Contrayerva ...	Contrayerva Root, ...	Trop. America.
Dracæn Draco, ...	Dragons Blood, ...	
Davidsonia pruriens, ...	Queensland Plum, ...	Queensland.
Elaeocarpus serratus, ...		Australia.
Elais giuneensis, ...	African Oil Palm ...	Africa.
Elettaria cardamomum minor, ...	Cardamum, ...	Malabar.
Erythrina corallodendron	Coral Bean Tree, ...	W. Indies.
Erythrina umbrosa, ...	Bois Immortelle, ...	W. Indies.
Erythroxylon Coca, ...	Coca Leaf, ...	W. Indies.
Eriobotrya Japonica, ...	Loquat, ...	Japan.
Do. Do., improved, ...		Do.
Eriodendron anfractuo-		

Systematic Name.	*Local Name*	*Native Country.*
sum, ...	Silk Cotton Tree or Kapok,	Trop. America.
Epipremnum mirabile, ...	Tonga, ...	Fiji, Malaya.
Eucalyptus Baileyana, ...		Australia.
Do. corymbosa, ...	Blood Tree, ...	Queensland.
Do. pilularis, ...	Black Butt, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. Planehowiana,		Australia.
Do. fibrosa, ...	Stringy Bark, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. rostrata, ...	Red Gum of South Australia,	S. Australia.
Do. resinifera, ...	Red Mahogany, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. obliqua, ...	Stringy Bark, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. piperata, var eugeneoides, ...	Stringy Bark, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. coriacea, ...	White Gum, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. tereticornis,...	Bastard Box, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. amygdalina,	Peppermint Tree, ...	Tasmania.
Do. homostoura,	Spotted Gum,... ...	Queensland.
Do. siderophlora,	Iron Bark of N. S. Wales,	N. S. Wales.
Do. citradorea, ...	Spotted Gum,... ...	Queensland.
Do. fasiculata, ...	Iron Bark, ...	N. S. Wales.
Eugeissonia triste, ...	Bertam,...	Malaya.
Eugenia brasiliensis, ...	Brazil Cherry, ...	Brazil.
Eugenia magnifica, ...	New Caledonian Apple, ...	N. Caledonia.
Eupatorium Ayapana, ...	Ayapanah, ...	E. Indies.
Euterpe edulis, ...	Maurcole, ...	Brazil.
Exostemma caribacum,	West Indian Bark ...	Jamaica.
Fagraea peregrina, ...	Tembusu, ...	Malaya.
Fibraurea tinctoria ...	Dye-root, ...	Malaya.
Ficus religiosa, ...	Peepul Tree, ...	E. India.
Ficus Carica, ...	Fig, ...	S. Europe.
Flacourtia Sepiaria, ...	Rukum, ...	Tropics.
Do. Rukam, ...	Do., ...	Do.
Furcraea gigantea, ...	Mauritius Hemp, ...	S. America.
Fatsia papyrifera, ...	Rice-paper Plant, ...	China.
Garcinia Livingstonii, ...	African Mangosteen, ...	Africa.
Do. Xanthochymus		Malaya.
Do. Sp. ...	Siam Gamboge, ...	Siam.
Do. Gambogea, ...	Gamboge, ...	India.
Do. Morella, ...	Ceylon Gamboge, ...	Ceylon.
Do. Mangostana, ...	Mangosteen, ...	Malaya.
Genderussa vulgaris, ...	Gendarussa, ...	Malaya.
Gigantochloa Aspera, ...	Bintong, ...	China.
Gmelina arborea, ...		E. Indies.
Do. asiatica, ...		Do.
Gluta velutina, ...	Rûngas, ...	Malaya.
Gnetum Gnemon, ...		Malaya.
Grevillea robusta, ...	Silky Oak, ...	Moreton Bay.
Grias cauliflora, ...	Anchovy Pear,... ...	Jamaica.
Gossypium arboreum, ...	Tree Cotton, ...	S. America.
Do. flaviflorum, ...		
Guaiacum officinale, ...	Lignum Vitæ, ...	W. Indies.

Systematic Name.	*Local Name.*	*Native Country.*
Guilandina Bonducella,	Bonduc,	E. Indies.
Gynandropsis pentaphylla,	Mamum,	Asia.
Gonolobus Cundurango,	Cundurango,	New Grenada.
Galactodendron utile,	Milk Tree,	S. America.
Haematoxylon campechianum,	Logwood,	Central America.
Hardwickia binata,	Acha,	E. Indies.
Helianthus tuberosus,	Jerusalem Artichoke,	Brazil.
Hevea Brasiliensis,	Para Rubber,	Brazil.
Hippamane mancinella	Manchinel Tree,	W. Indies.
Hibiscus Sabderaffa,	Indian Sorrel,	E. Indies.
Do. esculentus,	Kachang Bendie,	India.
Hopea cernua,	Serayah.	Malaya.
Hopea meranti,	Meranti,	Malaya.
Heriteria littoralis,	Looking-glass Tree,	E. Indies.
Hura crepitans,	Sand Box,	Trop. America.
Hydrocotyle asiatica,	Pungga,	Asia.
Ilex paraguayensis,	Paraguay Tea,	Paraguay.
Illicium anisitum,	Star Aniseed,	Japan.
Indigofera tinctoria,	Indigo,	E. Indies.
Inga dulcis,	Manila Tamarind,	India.
Inga laurina,		W. Indies.
Inga Xylocarpa,		E. Indies.
Inocarpus edulis,	Otaheite Chestnut,	Malaya.
Ipomæa purga,	Jalap,	Mexico.
Ipomæa chrysorrhiza,	Kumara,	New Zealand.
Jateorrhiza palmata,	Calomba Root,	Mozambique.
Jatropha curcus,	Physic-nut,	E. Indies.
Do. manihot,	Tapioca,	W. Indies.
Do. do. var,	Mauritius Tapioca,	W. Indies.
Do. do. do.,	Brazil do.,	Brazil.
Jambosa vulgaris,	Rose Apple,	Malaya.
Kigelia pinnata,		Nubia.
Kumpussia Malaccensis,	Kumpas	Malaya.
Lactuca sativa var,	Sawi (Lettuce),	Asia.
Lagenaria vulgaris var striata,	Ketula Ular (Gourd),	India.
Lagetta lintearia	Lace Bark Tree,	Jamaica.
Lancium domesticum,	Dukoo,	Malaya.
Landolphia Watsonii,	African Rubbers,	Africa.
Do. Patersonii,	Do.,	Do.
Do. Kirkii,	Do.,	Do.
Lavendula vera,	Lavender,	S. Europe.
Lablab cultriformis,	Kachang Kara Puteh,	Moluccas.
Lawsonia inermis,	Henna,	Egypt.
Do. var rubra,		
Licula acutifida,	Penang Lawyer,	Penang.
Limnophila punctata,	Brĕmis,	Malaya.
Linum usitatissimum,	Flax,	Europe.
Lepidium sativum,	Garden-cress,	Persia.
Leucaena glauca,	Soah-wood,	Tropics.

Systematic Name.	*Local Name.*	*Native Country.*
Lonchocarpus sp.,	Yurabo Indigo,	W. Indies.
Lucuma Sapota,	Mammee Sapota,	New Grenada.
Luffa acutangula,	Strainers Vine,	India.
Luffa petola,	Timon,	Moluccas.
Lycopersicum esculentum,	Love Apple or Tomato,	S. America
Latania borbonica,	Latanier Palm,	Reunion.
Macadamia ternifolia,	Queensland Nut,	Queensland.
Malpighia urens,	Barbados Cherry,	Barbados.
Manihot glaziovi,	Ceara Rubber,	Trop. America.
Marrubium vulgare,	Hoarhound,	Britain.
Mammea americana,	Mammee Apple,	W. Indies.
Maranta arundinaeea,	Arrow-root,	S. America.
Mangifera, indica,	Mango,	India.
Do. do. vars,		Do.
Do. caesa,	Benje,	Malaya.
Do. foetida,	Bachang,	Malaya.
Monsteria deliciosa,	Monsteria,	Mexico.
Melianthes Major,	Honey Shrub,	Cape of Good Hope.
Melia composita,	Limbarra,	E. Indies.
Melia sempervirens,	West Indian Lilac,	India.
Melaleuca leucodendron,	Kayu Puteh Oil,	Malaya.
Melissa officinalis,	Balm,	S. Europe.
Messua ferrea,	Ceylon Iron-wood,	Ceylon.
Mentha viridis,	Mint,	Britain.
Mimosa arborea,		W. Indies.
Michelia champaca,	Champac,	E. Indies.
Mimusops elengi,	Elangi,	India.
Do. indica,	Smaram,	Malaya.
Do. sp.	Sou,	Malaya.
Mirabilis jalapa,	Marvel of Peru,	Peru.
Momordica charantia and vars,	Pria Paddy (Bitter Gourd),	India.
Momordica balsamina,	Pria,	Do.
Moringa pterygosperma,	Ben Oil Tree,	Trop. Asia.
Morus alba,	Mulberry,	Persia.
Murraya exotica,	China Box,	China.
Musa textilis.	Manila Hemp,	E. Indies.
Musa superba,		E. Indies.
Musa sapentium,	Pisang Mas,	Malaya.
Do. var.,	Do. Tandok,	
Do. ,,	Do. Pinang,	
Do. ,,	Do. Sooson,	
Do. ,,	Do. Nipah,	
Do. ,,	Do. Kling,	
Do. ,,	Do. Raja,	
Do. ,,	Do. Raja Udang,	
Do. ,,	Do. Bakar,	
Do. ,,	Do. Bata,	
Do. ,,	Do. Hijau,	
Do. ,,	Do. Lang,	
Maclura tinctoria	Fustisk-wood,	Brazil.

Systematic Name.	*Local Name.*	*Native Country.*
Marsilea macropus,	Nardoo,	
Mucuna puriens,	Cow Etch,	E. Indies.
Machærium firmum,	Palissander-wood,	
Myrospermum Peruiferum,	Balsam of Peru,	Peru.
Nasturtium officinale,	Water Cress,	Britain.
Nectandra Rhodiæi,	Green Heart,	Guiana.
Nerium oleander,	Oleander,	S. Europe.
Nicotiana tabacum,	Tobacco,	Trop. America.
Nephelium Lappaceum,	Rambutan,	Malaya.
Do. Litchi,	Litchi,	China.
Do. Longan,	Longan,	Do.
Do. Mutabile,	Polesan,	Malaya.
Ocymum basilicum,	Basil,	E. Indies.
Olea Europea,	Olive,	Europe.
Opuntia Cochinillifera,	Cochineal Plant,	Trop. America.
Do. Ficus-indica,	Indian Fig,	Trop. America.
Origanum marjarum,	Marjoram,	Europe.
Oreodoxa oleracea,	Cabbage Palm,	Antilles.
Ouvirandra fenestralis,	Madagascar Yam,	Madagascar.
Pachyrrhizus anglutus,	Mĕng Kawang,	India.
Paederia foetida,	Bedolee Sutta,	Malaya.
Pandanus utilis,	Sugar Mat Plant,	Madagascar.
Panicum spectabile,	Guiana Grass,	Guiana.
Parmentiera cerifera,	Candle Tree,	Panama.
Parkia Roxburghii,	Saputi,	Malaya.
Payenia Learii,	Gutta Sundak,	Malaya.
Passiflora quadrangularis,	Grenadilla,	W. Indies.
Passiflora laurifolia,	Sweet Cup or Water Lemon,	W. Indies.
Passiflora macrocarpa,	Gigantic Granadilla,	
Persea gratissima,	Avocado Pear,	Trop. America.
Petroselinumsativum,	Parsley,	Sardinia.
Petiveriæ alliaciæ,	Tooth-ache Tree,	Trop. America.
Phaseolus lunatus,	Kachang Kara (Lima Bean),	Brazil.
Phaseolus vulgaris,	French Bean,	India.
Do. sp.,	Kachang Hijau,	
Physalis alkekingi,	Water Cherry,	S. Europe.
Phyllanthus emblica,	Malacca,	Malaya.
Do. reticulatus,	Chĕkop manis,	
Phœnix sylvestris,	Wild Date,	India.
Phytelephas macrocarpa,	Ivory-nut,	S. America.
Phytolacca decandra,	Dye Wort,	India.
Phormium tenax,	New Zealand Flax,	New Zealand.
Pimenta vulgaris,	Allspice,	W. Indies.
Pimpinella Anisum,	Anise or Aniseed,	Egypt.
Pierarda dulcis,	Rambe,	Malaya.
Piper Betel,	Betel Leaf,	E. Indies.
Piper nigrum,	Pepper,	E. Indies.
Piper cubeba,	Cubebs,	Java.
Piper Futokadsura,	Japanese Pepper,	Japan.
Pinus longifolia,	Long-leaved Pine,	E. Indies
Pisum sativum,	Pea,	Levant.

Systematic Name.	*Local Name.*	*Native Country.*
Piscidia erythrina,	Dog-wood,	W. Indies.
Plumiera lutea,	Frangipani,	Trop. America.
Pogostemon patchouli,	Patchouli,	E. Indies.
Pongamia glabra,	Pongam,	E. Indies.
Portulaca oleracea,	Daun Galang (Purslane)	Tropics.
Pterocarpus indica	Rose-wood,	E. Indies.
Do. marsupium,	Kino,	E. Indies.
Psophocarpus tetragonolobus,	Kachang,	Trop. Africa.
Poinciana regia,	Flamboyant,	Madagascar.
Psidium cattleianum,	Guava,	W. Indies.
Do. guava,	Do.,	S. America.
Do. do. varigata,	Do.,	
Do. acre,	Do.,	
Punica, granatum,	Pomegranate,	E. Indies.
Premna cordifolia,	Buas-Buas,	Malaya.
Pyrus malus,	Apple,	Persia.
Do. communis,	Pear,	Persia.
Paritium elatum,	Cuba Bast,	Cuba
Prosopis julifora,		
Paullina sorbilis	Guarana Tea Plant,	
Putranjiva Roxburghii,	Putranjiva,	E. Indies.
Pistacia terebinthus,	Turpentine Tree,	
Pisonia sylvestris,		Moluccas.
Quassia amara,	Quassia or Bitter-wood,	W. Indies.
Quercus salicina,	Chinese Oak,	China.
Quisqualis indicus,	Rangoon Creeper,	E. Indies.
Raphanus sativus var,	Lobak (Long Raddish),	China.
Ravensara aromatica,	Ravensara,	Madagascar.
Rheum officinale,	Rubarb,	Asia.
Ricinus communis,	Castor-oil Plant,	E. Indies.
Ruta graveolens,	Rue,	S. Europe.
Roupellia grata,	Cream Fruit,	W. Indies.
Rhmex patientia,	Patience,	Italy.
Rhus vernicifera,	Japanese Lacquer Tree,	
Rhus succedaneum,	Japanese Wax Tree,	Japan.
Sabal palmetto,	Palmetto,	S. America.
Sagus rumphiana,	Sago,	Malaya.
Sagus laevis,	Sago,	Malaya.
Sandoricum indica,	Sentol,	E. Indies.
Sapindus saponaria,	Soap Berry,	
do. inaequalis,	Do.	W. Indies.
Sanseviera, Zeylanica,	Bow String Hemp,	Ceylon.
Santalum album,	Sandal-wood,	E. Indies.
Sarcocephalus cordata	Negro Peach	Australia, &c.
Sechium edule,	Cho-Cho,	Jamaica.
Scorodocarpus Borneensis,	Bawang Hutan,	Malaya.
Senecio chinensis,	Tang Ho,	
Sesamum orientale,	Gingelly-oil Plant,	E. Indies.
Semecarpus anacardium,	Marking-nut,	India.

Systematic Name.	*Local Name.*	*Native Country.*
Shorea Dyeri,		Ceylon.
Sinapsis alba,	Mustard,	Britain.
Sideroxylon Malaccense,	Daroo,	Malaya.
Solanum melangena,	Trong (Egg Plant),	
do. coagulans,	Trong Manis,	
do. tuberosum,	Potato,	S. America.
Sorghum Saccharatum,	Millet,	Tropics.
do. vulgare,	Guinea Corn,	E. Africa.
Sloetia sideroxylon,	Tampinis,	Malaya.
Stenochlaena palustris,	Paku Akar,	
Stillingia sebifera,	Tallow Tree,	China.
Strombosia Javanica,	Petaling,	Malaya.
Strychnos nux-vomica,	Nux-vomica,	E. Indies.
do. colubrina	Shakewood,	E. Indies.
Styrax Benzoin,	Benzoin,	Sumatra.
Sterospermum chelonoides,	Padrie Marum,	E. Indies.
Saccharium officinarum,	Sugar Cane,	Tropics.
Salvadora persica,	Mustard Tree of Scripture,	Central Africa.
Smilax sarsaparilla,	Sarsaparilla Vine,	India.
Tabernaemontana Crassa,		Senegal.
Taraxacum officinale,	Dandelion,	Europe.
Tecoma pentaphylla,	Fiddle-wood,	Jamaica.
Do. leucoxylon,	Tecoma,	Madagascar.
Terminalia Catappa,	Wild Almond,	E. Indies.
Terminalia Bellerica,	Myrabalans,	India.
Tetragonia expansa,	New Zealand Spinach,	New Zealand.
Thamnopteris nidus,	Samber,	
Thea chinensis var assamica,	Assam Hybrid Tea,	China.
Theobroma Cacao,	Chocolate or Cacao,	W. Indies.
Do. var condeamar,		Do.
Do. criollo,		Do.
Do. Forbstero,		Do.
Do. Cavenne,		Do.
Do. Ferdilico,		Do.
Do. Sangle toro,		Do.
Thevetia neriifolia,	Exile Tree	India.
Triphasia trifoliata,	Lime Berries,	China.
Tropæolum majus,	Nosturtium, } or Indian Cress,	Peru.
Do. minus.	Small do., }	
Tacca pinnatifolia,	Tacca,	Australia.
Uncaria gambir,	Gambier,	Malaya.
Urena lobata...	Beng Fibre,	E. Indies.
Vanilla planiifolia,	Vanilla,	Trop. America.
Do. aromatica,		W. Indies.
Do. Sp.,		Singapore.
Vahea gummifera,	Madagascar Rubber Vine,	Madagascar.
Vitex umbrosa,	Box-wood,	W. Indies.
Vitis Martenii,	Saigon Vine,	Saigon.
Vitis vinifera	Grape Vine,	E. and W. Hemispheres.

Systematic Name.	*Local Name.*	*Native Country.*
Vitex trifoliata, ...	Chaste Tree, ...	E. Indies.
Vangueria edulis, ...	Edible Vangueria, ...	
Willoughbeia firma, ...	Gutta Gegrip, ...	Malaya.
Wrightia tinctoria, ...	Ivory-wood, ...	India.
Yucca aloifolia, ...	Dagger Fibre, ...	Jamaica.
Zalacca edulis, ...	Salak, ...	Malaya.
Zea mays, ...	Indian Corn	
Zingiber officinale, ...	Ginger, ...	E and W. Indies.
Zingiber sp, ...	Chinese Ginger, ...	China.
Zizyphus mucrontatus ...	Wild Injob, ...	Australia.
Zizyphus Jujuba, ...	Jujube Tree, ...	China.

LIST OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT PALMETUM, SINGAPORE.

(*Vide Para. 35.*)

TRIBE I.—ARECEÆ.

SUB-TRIBE EUARECEÆ.

Genus ARECA, Linn.

A. catechu, Linn. Betel-nut Palm. Tropical Asia.
A. concinna, Thwaites. Ceylon.
A. triandra, Roxb. Molouccas.

Genus PENANGA, Blume.

P. maculata, Porte.
P. malaiana, Scheff.

Genus HYDRIASTELE, Wendl. & Dr.

H. Wendlandiana, W. & D. Tropical Australia.

Genus HEDYSCEPE, Wendl. & Dr.

H. Canterburyana, W. & D. "Umbrella Palm."
Lord Howe's Island.

Genus LOXOCOCCUS, Wendl. & Dr.

L. rupicola, W. & D. Ceylon.

Genus ARCHONTOPHŒNIX, Wendl. & Dr.

A. Alexandræ, W. & D. Queensland.

Genus RHOPALOSTYLIS, Wendl. & Dr.

R. Baueri, W. & D. Norfolk Island.

Genus DICTYOSPERMA, Wendl. & Dr.

D. aureum, W. & D. Rodriguez Island.
D. album, W. & D. Mauritius.
D. rubrum, W. & D. Mauritius.

SUB-TRIBE II.—PTYCHOSPERMEÆ.

Genus PTYCHOSPERMA, Labill.

P. filifera, Wendl. Fiji Islands.
P. Macarthurii, Wendl. Tropical Australia.

Genus CYRTOSTACHYS, Blume.

C. Renda, Blume. Malay Archipelago.

Genus DRYMOPHLOEUS, Zippel.

D. Singaporensis, Hook. Singapore.

SUB-TRIBE III.—ONCOSPERMEÆ.

Genus ONCOSPERMA, Blume.

O. filamentosum, Blume. "Nibung Palm." Java.

Genus EUTERPE, Gœrtn.

E. edulus, Mart. "Assai Palm." Tropical America.
E. oleracea, Mart. "Mountain Cabbage Palm." Tropical America.

Genus ACANTHOPHŒNIX, Wendl.

A. crinita, Wendl. Mauritius and Bourbon.
A. rubra, Wendl. Mauritius and Bourbon.

Genus OREODOXA, Willd.

O. oleracea, Mart. West Indies.
O. regia, Kunth. "Royal Palm." West Indies.

Genus PHYTELEPHAS, Ruitz et Pav.

P. macrocarpa, R. et P. Ivory-nut Palm. New Grenada.

Genus NIPA, Wurmb.

N. fructiens Thumb, Nipa Palm. Trop. Estuaries.

Genus PHOLIDOCARPUS, Blume.

P. Ihur, Bl. Moluccas.

Genus LIVISTONA, Br.

L. altissima, Zoll. Java.
L. australis, Mart. Eastern Australia, Temperate and Tropical.
L. Hoogendorhfii, Teysm. & Binn. Hab. ?
L. humilis, Br. Tropical Australia.
L. olivœformis, Mart. Java.
L. rotundifolia, Mart. Malay Islands, Moluccas, Penang.

Genus RHAPIS. Linn. f.

R. flabelliformis, Ait. China.

Genus THRINAX, Linn.

T. argentea, Lodd. "Silver-Thatch Palm." West Indies.
T. parviflora, Swartz. West Indies.

TRIBE IV.—LEPIDOCARYEÆ.

SUB-TRIBE CALAMEÆ.

Genus CALAMUS, Linn.

C. callicarpus, Griff. Malacca.
C. fissus, Blume. Borneo.
C. marginatus, Blume. Borneo.
C. periacanthus, Miquel. Sumatra.
C. rotang, Linn. Bengal, Assam, and Coromandel.

Genus ZALACCA. Reinwdt.

Z. edulis, R. Java, Moluccas.

Genus CERATOLOBUS, Blume.

C. glaucescens, Bl. Java.

Genus PLECTOCOMIA, Mart.

P. elongata, Blume. Java, Malacca, Penang.

Genus RAPHIA, Beauv.

R. Ruffia, Mart. Madagascar.
R. sp. West Africa.

TRIBE V.—BORASSEÆ.

Genus BORASSUS, Linn.

B. flabelliformis, Linn. "Palmyra Palm." Tropical Africa

Genus LATANIA, Comm.

L. Commersonii, Linn. Mauritius and Bourbon.
L. Loddigesii, Mart. Round Island.
L. Verschaffeltii, Linn. Rodriguez Island.

Genus HYPHÆNE, Gartn.

H. thebaica, Mart. "Doum Palm." Upper Egypt, Nubia and Abyssinia.

TRIBE VI.—COCOINEÆ.

Genus ACROCOMIA, Mart.

A. sclerocarpa, Mart. "Macau Palm." Brazil and West Indies.

Genus MARTINEZA, Ring and Pav.

M. caryotæfolia, Humb and Kth. New Grenada.

SUB-TRIBE II.—ELÆIDEÆ.

Genus ELÆIS, Jacq.

E. guineensis, Jacq. "Oil Palm" West Tropical Africa.

SUB-TRIBE III.—EUCOCOINEÆ.

Genus COCOS, Linn.

C. flexuosa, Mart. Brazil.
C. nucifera, Linn. "Cocoa-nut Palm." Tropics.
C. plumosa, Lodd. Brazil.
C. Weddelliana, Wendl. Brazil.

Genus MAXIMILIANA, Mart.

M. Martiana, Karst. N. Brazil and Guiana.

SUB-TRIBE IV.—LINOSPADICEÆ.

Genus CALYPTROCALYX, Blume.

C. spicatus, Bl. Moluccas.

Genus BACULARIA. F. Muell.

B. monostachya, F. Muell. "Walking-stick Palm." North South Wales and Queensland.

Genus HOWEA, Beccari.

H. Forsteriana, Becc. "Flat or Thatch-leaf Palm." Lord Howe's Island.
H. Belmoreana, Becc. "Curley Palm." Lord Howe's Island.

SUB-TRIBE VII.—CEROXYLEÆ.

Genus CEROXYLON, Humb. and Bonpl.

C. andicola, H. & B. "Wax Palm." New Granada and Venezuela.

SUB-TRIBE VIII—MALORTIEÆ.

Genus MALORTIEA, Wendl.

M. intermedia, Wendl. Costa-Rica.

SUB-TRIBE IX.—IGUANUREÆ.

Genus HETEROSPATHE, Scheff.

H. elata, Scheff. Amboyna.

Genus NEPHROSPERMA, Balf. fil.

N. Houtteanum, Balf. fil. Seychelle Islands.

Genus STEVENSONIA, Duncan.

S. grandifolia, Wendl. Seychelle Islands.

Genus VERSCHAFFELTIA, Wendl

V. splendida, Wendl. Seychelle Island.

Genus DYPSIS, Norohn.

D. madagascariensis, Hort. Madagascar.
D. pinnatifrons, Mart. Madagascar.
D. sp? Madagascar.

SUB-TRIBE X—CHAMŒDOREÆ.

Genus CHAMŒDOREÆ, Willd.

C. elegans, Mart. Mexico.

Genus SYNECHANTHUS, Wendl.

S. fibrosus, Wendl. Guatemala.

Genus HYOPHORBE, Gœrtin.

H. amaricaulis, Mart. Round Island. Mauritius.
H. Verschaffeltii, Wendl. Rodriguez Island, Mauritius

Genus CHRYSALIDOCARPUS, Wendl.

C. lutescens, Wendl. Mauritius and Bourbon.

SUB-TRIBE XI.—GENOMICÆ.

Genus CALYPTOGYNE, Wendl.

C. Swartzii, H. F. Mountain Thatch Palm. West Indies.

SUB-TRIBE XII.—CARYOTIDEÆ.

Genus WALLICHIA, Roxb.

W. caryotoides, Roxb. Eastern Bengal, Chittagong and Burma.

Genus ARENGA, Labill.

A. obtusifolia, Mart. Java and Sumatra.
A. saccharifera, Labill. "Gomuti Palm." Malay Archipelago, Moluccas and Bourbon.

Genus CARYOTA, Linn.

C. Cumingii, Lodd. Philippine Islands.
C. furfuracea, Bl. var. Timbala. Java.
C. obtusa, Griff. Upper Assam.
C. sobolifera, Wall. Arracan and Andaman Islands.
C. urens, Linn. "Wine Palm." East Bengal and Malay Peninsula.

Genus ORANIA, Zipp.

O. macrocladus, Mart. Malacca.

TRIBE II.—PHŒNICEÆ.

Genus PHŒNIX, Linn.

P. acaulis, Roxb ? Central India, Bengal and Burma.

P. dactylifera, Linn. "Date Palm." North Africa.
P. Hanceana, Naud. China.
P. reclinata, Jacq. South East Africa.
P. rupicola, T. Anders. "Sikkim." Himalaya.

TRIBE III.—CORYPHÆ.

Genus CORYPHA, Linn.

C. Gebanga, Blume. "Gebang Palm." Java.

Genus SABAL, Adans.

S. Adansoni, Guerns. "Dwarf Palmetto." Southern United States.
S. glaucesens, Lodd. Trinidad.
S. Palmetto, Lodd. "Cabbage Palmetto." Southern United States.
S. Princeps, Hort. Versch. Hab.?

Genus WASHINGTONIA, Wendl.

W. filifera, Wendl. South California.

Genus TEYSMANNIA. Reichb. f. & Zoll.

S. altifrons, R. & Z. Malaya.

Genus CHAMŒROPS, Linn.

C. humilis, Linn. South Europe and North America.
C. Humboldtii.

Genus PRITCHARDIA, Seem & Wendl.

P. pacifera, Seem & Wendl. Fiji Islands.
P Thurstonii, do.
P. sp. novo.

Genus LICUALA, Thunt.

L. acutifida, Mart. "Penang Lawyer." Singapore and Penang,
L. peltata, Roxb. Bengal, Assam, Burma, Tenasserim, &c.

N. CANTLEY,
Superintendent

Singapore, 4th July, 1887.

THE JOURNAL OF THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

It having been suggested that the following Index of Articles contained in the above periodical, and forming a portion of the notice under that head in a forthcoming "Dictionary of the Malay Peninsula and Straits Settlements" would be of special use to members of the Society I have much pleasure in placing it at their disposal.

⁂ N. S. = New Series. The numbering of the volumes follows the binding of the copies in the Raffles Library.

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